



World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES
CHANGING LIVES

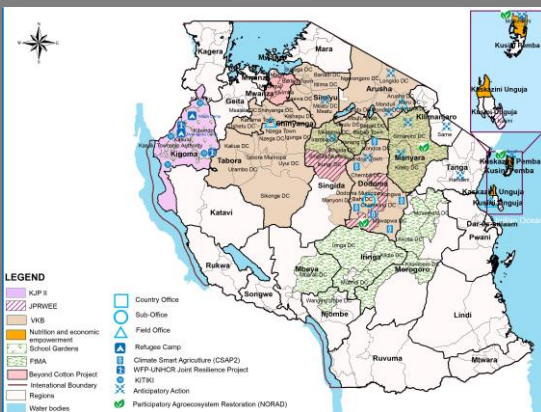
WFP Tanzania Country Brief May 2024



Operational Context

Following 20 years of sustained growth, Tanzania – home to 60 million people – reached an important milestone in 2020, when it formally graduated from low-income to lower-middle-income country status. This achievement reflects sustained macroeconomic and political stability combined with the country's rich natural resources and strategic geographic position. Tanzania has also registered significant gains in poverty reduction with the national poverty rate falling from 34.4 percent in 2007 to 26.4 percent in 2018. Agriculture is a critical element of the national economy and provides a livelihood for most of the population. Despite sustained progress, a significant share of the population remains food insecure and malnourished. Climate change and environmental degradation threaten the achievement of long-term development objectives and gender inequalities continue to prevent the country from realizing its full economic potential.

WFP has been present in Tanzania since 1963.



Population: 61 million

2021: Human Development Index: 160 out of 191 countries

Income Level: Lower Middle

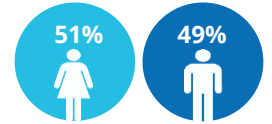
Chronic malnutrition: 31.8% of children aged 6-59 months.

In Numbers

USD 27.4 million six-month (June – November 2024) net funding requirements

11,579 metric tons of food commodities procured since the beginning of 2024

275,828 Tanzanians and refugees benefited from WFP's development and humanitarian interventions



Operational Updates

Support to Smallholder Farmers: WFP is expanding its smallholder agricultural market support in Kigoma to an additional 10,000 farmers, who will receive agronomy and post-harvest management assistance. This brings the total number of farmers supported under this project to 20,000.

WFP completed participant registration, onboarding, and mapping of key players, including the local private sector for its Youth in Work Project in all seven targeted regions. Moreover, WFP, along with its four implementing partners, established a plan to provide post-harvest management and access to markets support to over 30,000 participants, 60 percent of whom are youth.

Climate Adaptation: WFP, in collaboration with the Tanzania Social Action Fund, conducted community consultations in three districts, covering 12 villages where WFP is implementing the participatory agroecosystem restoration project. These consultations aim to involve communities in planning and implementing climate-smart public works. The exercise is scheduled to be completed in June 2024, reaching a total of 30 villages.

Clean Cooking Energy: WFP presented its study on Access to Cooking Energy in Kigoma to the government and partners. The study highlighted energy access for refugees and host communities, focusing on impacts on food security, health, protection, and the environment.

Additionally, WFP introduced a proof of concept titled 'Empowering Sustainability: Carbon Revenue for Clean Cooking through Public-Private Partnerships' to local authorities, demonstrating the feasibility of using carbon revenue to support clean cooking in Tanzania. WFP will collaborate with local authorities and National Carbon Monitoring to plan and implement the project at the community level and in schools in the coming months.

Moreover, WFP continued to address environmental concerns by providing alternative energy solutions to people with special needs in refugee camps. In May 2024, 300 families received charcoal briquettes.

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A women affected by the floods and landslides in Hanang receive emergency food assistance from WFP.
Photo credit: WFP



Country Strategic Plan (2022 - 2027)

Total Requirement (In USD)	Allocated Contributions (in USD)	Six-Month Funding Shortfall (in USD)
367.5 m	133.7 m	27.4 m

Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food

Strategic Outcome 1: Crisis-affected populations in the United Republic of Tanzania can meet their essential food and nutrition needs in anticipation of, during, and in the aftermath of shocks and build resilience to shocks and stressors by 2027.

Focus area: *Crisis Response*

Activities:

- Provide food and/or cash-based transfers and improved access to clean cooking solutions for refugees and other vulnerable populations affected by shocks and stressors.
- Provide capacity strengthening for data analysis and people-centred disaster risk management to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of relevant government institutions to monitor and respond to stressors and crises at the national and sub-national levels.

Strategic Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition

Strategic Outcome 2: Vulnerable populations in prioritized districts consume more diversified and nutrient-rich diets and have improved access to nutrition, health and education services that contribute to human capital development all year round.

Focus area: *Root Causes*

Activities:

- Provide food and/or cash-based transfers to vulnerable populations and technical assistance to strengthen national systems for the effective delivery of nutrition services, social and behaviour change communication, and generation of demand for nutritious and fortified foods.
- Provide policy-level advocacy and technical assistance to national systems for the rollout of the national school feeding guidelines and implementation of home-grown school feeding models in prioritized districts.

Strategic Result 3: Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition

Strategic Outcome 3: Populations in targeted districts achieve climate-resilient rural livelihoods and improved food security and nutrition through sustained smallholder access to markets, enhanced value chains and sustainable management of natural resources by 2030.

Focus area: *Resilience Building*

Activities:

- Provide technical assistance to support smallholder men and women producers to diversify livelihoods, reduce post-harvest loss and improve access to information, technologies, and markets.
- Provide capacity strengthening and technical assistance to improve the efficiency and quality control of food and nutrition value chain actors, including enhanced handling, storage, fortification, packaging, and delivery practices.
- Provide cash-based transfers to vulnerable communities and technical assistance to local institutions to support integrated resilience building that enables them to mitigate and prevent environmental degradation and promote climate change adaptation.

Strategic Result 8: Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology to strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs

Strategic Outcome 4: Government institutions and development partners in the United Republic of Tanzania have improved access to on-demand services and innovation platforms throughout the year.

Focus area: *Resilience Building*

Activities:

- Provide on-demand services for innovation, supply chain and operations support to national government counterparts, development partners and the private sector.

Nutrition: Under the Kigoma Joint Programme, WFP collaborated with the Kigoma Regional Secretariat to conduct training sessions on the prevention and management of moderate acute malnutrition. These sessions engaged 52 healthcare workers and 238 community health workers. The primary objective was to enhance the capacity of healthcare staff at both community and facility levels in nutrition assessment, counselling, and the early detection and management of acute malnutrition. To complement the training, WFP distributed 200 nutrition counselling flip charts and 400 growth monitoring charts in the respective districts. These resources serve as job aids, facilitating and enhancing the quality of care provided by health staff at both health facility and community levels.

In addition, WFP provided capacity strengthening support to 100 ward executive officers and village executive officers in Kigoma. The focus of this training was to enhance the skills of these local government leaders, who serve as custodians of nutrition data at the ward and village levels. The aim was to improve data quality and reporting, and to encourage the utilization of data for decision-making in the implementation of nutrition interventions within their respective localities.

Disaster Risk Management: WFP Tanzania has been grappling with above-normal rainfall since October 2023, attributed to El Niño and the Indian Ocean Dipole, resulting in extensive flooding and landslides across various regions, including Morogoro, Mbeya, Kilimanjaro, Unguja, Geita, Dar es Salaam, Manyara, and Pwani. National authorities reported that these adverse weather conditions have led to 155 fatalities, 236 injuries, and have affected over 200,000 individuals and 51,000 households since the start of 2024.

WFP, as the chair of the UN Emergency Coordination Group, has been actively aiding the Tanzanian Government in its response by providing in-kind assistance and offering technical expertise. In response to the Government's request, WFP supplemented the emergency food assistance in December 2023 by distributing three-month food rations of beans and vegetable oil to 1,500 affected individuals in Hanang. This support continued with a second distribution cycle in May 2024, assisting approximately 2,000 individuals.

Additionally, WFP conducted an assessment mission in two districts of the Coastal Region affected by the floods to assess the existing disaster management setup, available resources, and operational challenges. This mission provided firsthand insights into capabilities, procedures, and logistical gaps, intending to inform future discussions with the Tanzanian Government and humanitarian stakeholders.

Donors: Belgium, China, the European Union, Germany, Ireland, Mastercard Foundation, Norway, One UN, Qatar, the Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, Switzerland, United Republic of Tanzania, and the United States of America (in alphabetical order).